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CIRCULATION
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SIDEWALK CLEANING.

This is one of the seasons of the year when property owners and occupants are aware of the fact that they have sidewalks that require some attention. Official notice is served by the street commissioner that sidewalks must be cleared of snow, or sand for the protection of the pedestrians, a certain amount of time being allowed after a snowfall or after rain to remove the accumulation. In order that such notice may be heeded a penalty is provided though very seldom enforced. For the most part sidewalks are cleaned and made passable, and invariably icy conditions are overcome by the use of sand or ashes.

There is a disposition to make due allowances for conditions that may exist, especially when aged people are concerned and when it is understood that difficulty is experienced in getting assistance in doing such work. It is only where there is an apparent inclination to negligence and an unwillingness to contribute to public comfort and safety, when there is no plausible excuse to offer that indignation arises.

Cleaning sidewalks is a backbreaking job that varies according to the severity of the kind of a storm. It is a job that some tackle when the walks are to be shoveled by them are the ones they use themselves, but neglected when it concerns others. Occasionally there are short stretches of walks on business streets where the tenants leave it to George to do, and yet put up a howl because someone else's walk hasn't been touched.

POLICE STRIKES.

In the cutting off of the few days of their vacation from those members of the police force charged with insubordination, New Britain has imposed no severe penalty, and yet it has recognized the importance of not ignoring it. New Britain requires the members of its police force to attend drills for the purpose of keeping them in good physical condition. Somehow the members of the night force got the idea that their instructor had attended a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, and because of that they refused to attend any more drills. That was, of course, a refusal to obey orders and it was impossible for the authorities of that city to look upon it in any other light. There would be no end to the things they might refuse to do were the authorities to overlook this situation. Trivial though the matter might be regarded it called for action that would establish the fact that orders are orders in the New Britain police force and that duty is something besides what they happen to personally endorse.

That the members of the police force have no use for the Ku Klux Klan is clearly demonstrated by the action, but it was a case of doing wrong, injury to the instructor, as well as the city in view of the fact that the man before whom they refused to drill emphatically declares that he never attended any such meeting. Even had he done so there was no justification for the police going on a strike, for adjustment could easily have been otherwise observed and there is no doubt a protest against taking instructions from a klansman would have cleared up their mistaken ideas or brought any relief that might have been found justified.

New Britain does the right thing in imposing a penalty for the action of the bluecoats, even though the loss of a few days' vacation cannot be regarded as even bordering on the severe. Public safety must be guarded against police strikes.

CHEAPER POWER.

In view of the great demand that exists for cheap power and for overcoming the high price of fuel it is surprising that greater attention is not being devoted to the development of hydro-electric plants in this part of the country where such a great horse power is going to waste due to the fact of the failure to utilize the waterpower privileges.

In connection with the proposed development of the St. Lawrence waterway there is a plan for the production of a greatly increased amount of electrical energy that would be of benefit to points throughout New England, but in view of the uncertainty of such a project being carried out attention now is being directed to the development that is taking place at the outlet of Lake St. George in Quebec where it is estimated sufficient power can be produced to equal what now requires four million tons of coal each year.

Such an amount of fuel when cost of production and transportation are figured in addition to the amount that goes to the various profit-taking agencies between the mines and the boilers runs up to a sizable sum and when a cheaper power can be provided it will mean not only a substantial saving but less dependence upon the whims that

exist in the coal fields and on the transportation lines.
It is to be expected that this plant will look after requirements within its immediate neighborhood first but as it increases its output and seeks an outlet for its surplus electricity it is not impossible to link it up with a system that would serve several states in this country.

For a long period of time this waterpower has been going to waste. Many are the points in New England, even where that same failure to take advantage of natural facilities continues, in spite of the frequent distress spells because of coal shortages. It will be fortunate to obtain cheaper power from long distant points but the importance of getting the benefit of power that is going to waste nearer home ought to be recognized.

SECRETARY HUGHES ON EUROPE.

In view of the situation in Europe and the discussion surrounding it much importance must be attached to the statements made by Secretary Hughes before the American Historical society. In view of his position such must be regarded as being pretty close to the administration views and reached as the result of the study the European situation has been getting from such valuable information as he possesses.

Much has depended upon Germany's ability to pay in the making of demands, and the demands have for the most part been determined by the havoc and expense that were caused by the war. Germany is looked to make them good and France is depending upon what it gets from Germany to pay its debts. Dependence upon something that is impossible isn't going to bring the situation, and forces isn't going to aid the situation. Regardless of what has been done the importance of having disinterested experts determine what Germany is capable of is not to be minimized. The suggestion of having the best men picked, regardless of political influence but competent to do in presenting an unbiased report that would aid in reaching an adjustment of the reparation tangle is timely. This country, which has made no demands as the result of the victory, is willing to assume such a commission in case it is found that the allied powers cannot come to an agreement among themselves.

The detrimental features of thinking of such a thing as acting as arbiter in the tangle, if we were asked, is clearly pointed out by Secretary Hughes. Such an independent commission as he speaks of has been referred to. It would of necessity have to have the approval of the respective countries, else it would amount to nothing and its report would fail to get any consideration.

At no time has this country taken the position that it would entirely hold aloof from Europe. There are economic and humanitarian problems which concern us and in which we have participated. We are still ready to help in ways we can approve.

RESTRICTING FIREARMS.

New York is once more concerned with a shooting case in which it is revealed that there was the unlawful possession of firearms by one who had a criminal record. It isn't as yet been determined that he was guilty of the actual killing but it seems probable that the death of a young girl was caused by one of his revolvers, which he had previously displayed and which had been left where it might be obtained.

What the cause may yet develop as the actual facts surrounding the shooting is uncertain, but it seems clear that in spite of the law that exists against the possession of firearms without a permit, it is still possible for those with a criminal past, quite the same as those with an unblemished record, to secure and have a revolver in violation of the law.

It was only a few days ago that it was disclosed by one magistrate that a justice of the supreme court of New York was issuing revolver permits to those who had been convicted of crime, and he took occasion to refer to the impossibility of successful law enforcement under such conditions.

Such revelations of the weakness of regulatory laws indicate the difficulties in dealing with the situation surrounding the possession of firearms. It leaves the crook free to play his game without giving the protection to the public that it is supposed to receive and is entitled to.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A snow storm during vacation time is just as welcome as the new died was at Christmas.
It is always well to allow plenty of leeway for the fellow who neglects things until the last minute.
Those who swear off just to make it seem like New Year's probably have just as good reasons as ever.
The weeking of the two whiskey schooners on the Atlantic coast can of course be charged up to prohibition.
The man on the corner says: Slights are occasionally seen but they are about as infrequent as sandalwood in December.
Soviet Russia calls for the abolition of Christmas, and yet Senator Borah asks us to recognize such a government.
Frequently those who most need them are the ones to declare that resolutions for the new year are entirely unnecessary.
Like a great many other things, the Christmas tree that was the center of attraction for one day was a scotch for the next.
The price of Walter is suffering from handshakes strain. And yet there are those who would give anything to be a prince.
One thing the auto owner who wants to use his car should be concerned with is the getting of his new license plates before the first of the year.
Next week the miners and operators in the soft coal industry are to meet to settle disputes. Is there any use to settle disputes, is there any use to hope for favorable results for the consumer?
For a large number of people, the pardoning of a well known movie star fails to convince that the efforts to reform the picture industry from within are holding up under the strain.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

There are two opposite tendencies of the human mind in regard to matters of belief. First, not only the disposition to cling tenaciously to old beliefs, but the tendency to sweep away a great proportion of its population and the ultimate consequences of which seemed beyond the power of mortals to forecast. That these consequences were in large measure averted was due chiefly to an American enterprise in philanthropy beside which all other philanthropic achievements in history pale into insignificance.

Never before in the world's history have more than ten million persons been regularly and continuously fed under the direction of a single charitable organization. Never before has there been an enterprise as that which overwhelmed Russia last winter, been so promptly and effectively checked.

There is still hunger in Russia. There are actual cases of death from starvation before the winter is over, but in contrast with last New Year's day Russia might well be described as a land flowing with milk and honey. The Russian condition is a prodigious and the honey does not flow but is in the form of ordinary granulated sugar of commerce does not detract from its value in Russian eyes. The Americans could not find a place beside the sacred ikons or among the portraits of the Czarist heroes who have laid down their lives in war.

Last year Russia, starving and desperate, looked upon aid from America chiefly as a promise. Today thanks to the accomplishment of the American Relief Administration during the past twelve months, it is a hope fulfilled.

The American Relief Administration in August 1921 had undertaken to feed a million Russian children, a program, which, within a year, was multiplied ten-fold; on New Year's day, 1922, the American Relief had not reached the further boundaries of the famine area on the eastern coast of Europe. Camps were just beginning to be reported and refugees were fleeing in panic from the districts where food was insufficient to supply the need.

Men, many of them, were sinking into unthoughtful depths of beastliness. Kitchens for the feeding of children had been established in many centers, warehouses had been converted into hospitals, and the danger of the Northern seas and frozen harbors, to bear the precious foodstuffs to the stricken country.

Even then the American Relief Administration was not satisfied. It carried out its original program. Instead of one million children, one million two hundred thousand were receiving their daily ration at the A. R. A. kitchens. But the famine was spreading. Not a tenth of the need had been met, and the harvest was still many months away.

The American Relief Administration extended its work as rapidly as the crippled railroads in Russia were able to handle its supplies. Kitchens were opened by the hundred, by the thousand and by the tens of thousands by the tens of thousands.

WHAT AMERICAN RELIEF HAS DONE FOR RUSSIA.

The New Year will dawn in Russia with a vision of new hope. A year ago this country was in the grip of a famine, desperately facing a crisis which promised to sweep away a great proportion of its population and the ultimate consequences of which seemed beyond the power of mortals to forecast. That these consequences were in large measure averted was due chiefly to an American enterprise in philanthropy beside which all other philanthropic achievements in history pale into insignificance.

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of vaccine and serums were distributed. The fact that in spite of the lowered resistance of the people and the unsanitary conditions which prevailed throughout Russia there were only one third the number of cases of cholera in the summer of 1922 that there were in the summer of 1921 speaks volumes as to the efficiency of the inoculation campaign.

The child-feeding and the adult rationing continued until the harvest. It reached its maximum in August when 10,425,399 persons were being fed. Altogether the American Relief Administration shipped into Russia more than 550,000 tons of foodstuffs and medical supplies from the beginning of its operation up to December 14, 1922.

Does the figure seem small? Translate it into pounds. It will include nearly five hundred million pounds of corn, more than three hundred million pounds of wheat, more than two hundred and sixty-five million pounds of flour, more than a quarter of a billion pounds of corn grits, nearly one hundred eighty million pounds of sugar, almost as much rice, some twenty-six million pounds of fats, some seventeen million pounds of beans and peas, nearly eight million pounds of cocoa, nearly thirteen million pounds of medical supplies under the hand, however, does not include the supplies contributed by the American Red Cross from its European stores, but only those shipped from the United States.

And aside from all its general feeding and medical relief, the American Relief Administration has sold in the United States for delivery in Russia nearly \$10,000,000 worth of commodities. Building up a cash business of \$10,000,000 in a little more than a year is no small feat. To have made this business profitable under the handicaps that European, and particularly Russian, conditions imposed during the year 1922, is an ever greater achievement. It was made profitable, however, and the profits went far toward supporting the child feeding activities and covered the overhead and incidental expenses of the whole administration.

Under the agreement with the soviet government that government was required to pay the entire cost of discharging ships, railway transportation, provision of warehouses and equipment for the distribution of the whole of the foodstuffs delivered to Russia. And the chairman of the American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover, is therefore enabled to report proudly to the president of the United States in accounting for his trust.

"In consequence of these two arrangements, there has not been a deduction of one penny for administrative purposes either from the funds provided by congress or from public charity in the United States."

The work of the American Relief Administration in Russia is not done. The famine has left an aftermath of poverty, suffering, disease which must be combated. Mr. Kammett has asked that 3,000,000 children be fed by the A. R. A. this winter, and the probabilities are that his request will be granted. The Russian people are facing the new year with confidence. They have learned that America sympathizes with their distress. Their morale is far better than it was last January and, while their granaries are not bursting with an overabundant harvest, there is far more food in sight than there was a year ago. The A. R. A. has arranged for clothing packages to be sent them and their second great need is to be met.

The New Year may not be exacted by a happy one according to American standards of happiness, but it will certainly be far less unhappy than 1922.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Better Watch Out.
Mr. Editor: I just would like to ask the Danielson expert why he don't do something to care for them blundering caterpillars? The people down town way were badly stirred up today when an army of them came pouring down from that direction and the nearer they got to Tunk City the blacker their trails grew.

"Was a bad day for the fuzzy brown fellows and just when the caterpillar army was moving east a lot of those round-bound wild geese from Mystall came swooping over so a way was on. The brown boys were of course gobbling up, all evidence being destroyed. To make matters worse, the chaps who are planning on wild geese and caterpillars making their winter a mild one had better watch out. THIS CLOUD DOGER.
Dec. 28, 1922.



New Victor Records For January, On Sale Today At Plaut-Cadden's

The January list contains a splendid assortment of Dance, Vocal and Melodious Instrumental selections. Let us play them for you—they are all worth hearing and worth owning. Below are a few representative numbers:

- POPULAR CONCERT AND VOCAL SELECTIONS
Three O'Clock in the Morning John McCormack
Mother in Ireland John McCormack
Songs My Mother Taught Me Geraldine Farrar
Bella the Belle O'Dunoon Lauder
Heath the South Sea Moon Lambert Murphy
- MELODIOUS INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS
Spanish Dance—Violin Solo Heifetz
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 10—Piano Paderewski
Piano—Piano Solo Roy Bargy
- POPULAR DANCE RECORDS
A Kiss in the Dark—Med. Waltz The Serenaders
All Muddled Up—Fox Trot Zax Convey & His Orch.
Sweetheart Lane—Med. Fox Trot Whitman & His Orch.
The World is Waiting for the Sunrise—Med. Fox Trot The Benson Orch. of Chicago

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Today's Birthdays

Stanley Kipling, the famous English poet and author, who has been critically ill, born in Bombay, India, 57 years ago today.
Alfred E. Smith, who on New Year's day will be inaugurated governor of New York for the second time, born in New York City, 49 years ago today.
Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill University, widely famed as a writer and humorist, born in England, 63 years ago today.
William A. Larned, former United States law tennis champion, born at Summit, N. J., 56 years ago today.

Today's Anniversaries

- 1691—Robert Boyle, famous for his writings and discoveries in experimental philosophy; died in London, born in Ireland, Jan. 5, 1627.
1804—Rev. Daniel Story, the first Christian missionary in the Northwest Territory, died at Marquette, O.
1853—Treaty concluded for the Gadsden Purchase, by which the United States acquired from Mexico all her territory south of the Gila river.
1884—The first American petroleum company was incorporated in New York.
1890—Henry B. Brown of Michigan was commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
1897—A trial of the French deputies charged with complicity in the Panama scandal.
1917—New York city experienced the coldest day in 33 years.
1918—President Wilson was given an enthusiastic reception in Manchester, England.
1921—Aviators Stinson and Bertraud set endurance record for flying, 26 hours, 19 minutes and 25 seconds.

Bind Resinol

over that cut and see how it heals
Little cuts and scratches are aggravating and painful, and they can even become dangerous if neglected. Prevent such a condition by cleaning the injured spot well, and then applying RESINOL OINTMENT. Its gentle antiseptic balsams soothe while they heal. A physician's prescription, and recommended widely,—it is no longer an experiment to those who have used it successfully for various skin affections. At all druggists.

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Black Jersey Leggings
FOR WOMEN 89c
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SUNDAY MORNING TALK

THE COMING YEAR

Once more we stand at the gateway of the new year. What changes will it bring to us before the last of earth whether it will prove the last of earth, whether it will bring joy or sorrow, prosperity or adversity, is known only to God. With many the year opens, no doubt, sorrowfully. But the child of God has no right to despair. The Lord is his possession; he has the assurance, "All things are yours," and he knows that whatever comes Christ will be with him, and all sufficient Friend. Whatever the outlook may be to the humble trusting obedient child of God, the outlook is always glorious. We need never fear or grow faint-hearted so long as we have the promises to stand upon, and as we go as God in his heaven keeping watch above his own. The opening year may be one of riches and honor, but things may seem adverse, and however Satan may tempt to doubt and distrust man's extremity is often God's opportunity, and seasons of depression are often the yearning of the heart for himself, and seasons of depression are often the yearning of the heart for himself, and seasons of depression are often the yearning of the heart for himself.

THE SECRET

of making good cocoa
is in using
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For its quality is good
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